The Hos. Is crease Summer, in his welcoming speech,
The Hos. Is crease Summer, in his welcoming speech,
said is substance that the heart of the great Republic
said is substance that the heart of the great Republic
said is substance that the heart of the world—was thrilled
with rapture because of the achievement mainly ateald is substance that the back world—was thrilled—be might add, of the whole world—was thrilled—be might add, of the whole world—was thrilled with rapture because of the achievement mainly at with rapture because of the achievement mainly at initiation of the people of the Eastern and Western Continuate beat as under one pulsation, and with kindred and parental feelings for this subline moral triumph, for which the world, under Providence, was mainly indebted to Mr. Field. Its results no man could estimate; but they would be mighty for peace and for good, and as they displayed themselves the names of their originators would become brighter and brighter on the record of the future, and continue to shine while the glories of the beroes, whose laurels are sprinkled with blood, would fade and be forgotten; comparing Mr. Field with such benefactors of its human race as Cadous, Epermicus, Gallileo, Columbus, Bacon, Newton, Franklin and Washington. Mr. Sunner asid that the tongue of praise never breame weary, nor did honset admixtics become exceesive, for whatever amount of praise was given, a vast space was still left for an additional measure; orstory, poetry, minarrely, painting and sculpture might lend all their mightiest effects, still the desert of those great banefactors of humanity would be but feebly requited; on the roll of such great names that of Cyrus W. Field was now legibly inscribed, and it would remain and glow there forever. In behalf of those assembled, Mr. Summer then tendered Mr. Field the tribate which was due to true greatness alone, not forgetting at the same time the soble and cannities men whose names were interlinked with his cannities men whose names were interlinked with his Mr. Field the tribute which was due to true greatness alone, not forgetting at the same time the abole and cauntless men whose cames were interlinked with his in the roble enterprise so happily completed. Introducing Mr. Field to the meeting, Mr. Samoer said: The native boy of our sister town of Steckbridge stands before you, the foremost man of our world, for he has combined all existing discoveries relating to the working of electricity, and through the hidden recesses of the wide ocean mode them subservient to human benaft, producing the grand result. Glory to God in the highest, peace and good will toward men.

ward Zen. Mr. Field was received with loud and long protract Mr. Field was received with loud and long protract ed cheers. Mr. Field spoke in reply as follows:
Ladies and Gentlemes: You can better imagine my feelings than I can describe them. I certainly did not for a moment imagine that I should have such a respition from you. The warm hearted people of good old Berkshire, the friends of one youth—I had though that prehably some 50 or 100 of my old neighbors would have been present to greet me; but I had n idea of the extent of this demonstration I am indeed grateful, but let me say, without any disparagement of your kindly feelings, that it is no nice on account of say ment of mine you have comhere, but the cause under Providence I have contributed. aiote on account of eny ment of mine you have com-here, but because under Providence I have contrib-nted merely my share in the great accomplishment, the future benefits of which have been so eloquently alluded to by my friend, Mr. Sumner. I beg, my friends, that you will not forget the deserts of Capt. Hudson of the Kisgars, and the brave officers and sailors of that ship, who have done so much for the successful comple-tion of cur great international communication. I pray you not to forget your assignment of credit to my friend near me, who has done so much and every thing so well in the perfection of the machinery by which the Atlantic cable was laid—I allude to my friend Mr. Everett, one of the engineers of the Atlantic by which the Atlantic cable was laid—I allude to my friend Mr. Everett, one of the engineers of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. [Loud cheers,] Ladies and Gentlemen, it is not my forte to make speeches, and, beside that, you are aware that there are other gentlemen present who can satisfy you much better in that respect than I. But it gives me pleasure to inform you that the first message that has come over the Atlantic Cable to Old Betkshire has been one of the Atlantic Cable to Old Betkshire has been one of peace. With your permission I will read you a dis-patch I have received to day from London. It is as follows: "NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1858.

"Crrus W. Firld, Great Barrington:
"A dispatch just received from London states that
peace has been concluded with China on the terms of
the Allies. Very favorable news from India. The
London Times contains Mr. Bright's full report of the the Allies. Very favorable news from India. The London Times contains Mr. Bright's full report of the Loving of the Alettic Cable from the Agamemnon."

When Mr. Feld had come uded the reading of this dispatch, he was greeted with loud and long continued cheering and it was some time before he could continue his remarks. When the excitement had in some measure died away, he said: "This is a most gratifying message from the Old World to the New, and I hope that the cable which has forwarded this message will remain forever and ever to bear the message of "Peace on as thand good will toward men." [Lond cheering.] Let me say, in conclusion, that the good old commonwealth of Massachusetts has no reason for share in connection with the laying of the Atlantic cable. The largest subscription toward it in Europe was received from a native of the old Bay State—I allude to George Peabody, esq., of London. And there is yet another whose patronage has been a matter of pride to the promoters of the scheme—I refer to Mr. Morgan, one of the Directors of the Company, who has done more than any man of the Board. Mr. Sampson, of Lundon, has also his right to a liberal share of your congratulatory feelings. Ladies and gettlemen, will you allow me to retire, first returning you my sincere thanks for your unexpected kindness, bidding you, with God's blessing, good night.

Mr. Field then sat down, and the hell rung sgain. Mr. Field then sat down, and the hall rung again

with the warm and earnest applause of his friends.

After speaches from many other distinguished gen-tlemen, the assemblage at a late hour dispersed.

From the Plains.

Sr. Louis, Toursday, Aug. 26, 1858. Fort Laramie dates of the 7th instant say tha Col. Mecroe has assumed the command of the District of the Platte, and now has three companies of the 4th Artillery stationed at that poet, and two more companies of the same regiment and one company of the 2d Dragoons will be stationed there this Winter. Major Gallin, with one company of the 7th Infantry, left Laramie for Utah on the 7th inst. Capt. Hanook and other officers, who went out with Gen. Harney, had passed Laramie on their way further west.

A Santa Fé correspondent of The Republican says:
The reason why the Navajo Indians refuse to surrender the murderer of Major Brooks's negro is, because

The reason why the Navajo Indians refuse to surrender the murderer of Major Brooks's negro is, because Brooks positively refused to indemnify them for some forty horses killed by the troops, about two months since, for trespassing on the grazing grounds of Fort Defiance. Major Brooks gives the Indians until the 19th inst. to bring in the murderer.

The Sailing of the Europa. St. John's, N. F., Thursday, Aug. 26, 1858.

The repairs on the steamship Europa have been s nearly completed, that it is announced by her agents that she will sail from this port for Liverpool to-morrow

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Cincinnati Thursday, Aug. 26, 1858. The Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Obio and Mississippi Railroad Company report that the contractors did not perform the contract.

United States Coast Survey BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 26, 1858.
Mr. Hugard of the United States Coast Survey left

Mr. Hilgard of the United States Coast Survey left in the Niagera on Wednesday for Trinity Bay, in order to make preparations for a more accurate determination of the comparative longitudes of the stations on the opposite shores of the Atlantic. The high mathematical statisments and habits of close and accurate observation of this gentleman eminently qualify him for this important duty. Considerable time must accessarily elspse after the preparations are made before the observations can be computed and the results computed. computed.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

Bostos, Thursday, Aug 26, 18.8. The Royal mail steamship Canada arrived here from Halfax about 104 o'c'eck this morting. Her mails will be dispatched south over the New Haven Road by the train which leaves here about 3p. m., and which is due in New York about 12 o'clock the same right.

Charge of Perjury.

Charge of Perjury.

Bostos. Thursday, Aug. 26, 1858
Thomas Brown, who was brought on from New-York yesterday, was this morning held in \$15,000 to asswer the charge of subornation of perjury.

Dr. David Brown's ball was, in consequence of new and important testimony, raised to \$20,000 this moning. His counsel are about getting a writ of habous continuous for the counsel are about getting a writ of habous

A GREATER CALAMITY THAN THE ELECTION OF FRIMONT .- The Richmond Whig says:

"The election of Frement, in our sincers judgment, would not have been half as disastrous to the rights and interests of the South as has been the reckless and unprincipled Administration of James Buchanan! And, as in the past, so in the future, the South will continue to be deceived by the Domocracy, no matter which one of their aspirants may be elevated to the Presidency in 1860, or subsquestly. We therefore go for a union of the opposition elements, with a view to putting in the Presidential chair ments, with a view to putting in the Presidential chair a stateman and a pariot, wose subcaded as a reflected guaranty for a faithful ausure that an overwhelming majority of the people are willing and eager to cooperate in any movement likely to effect so desirable a rocult."

THE FIRST NEWS DISPATCH

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT IN TELLIGENCE

PEACE WITH CHINA.

LATER FROM INDIA.

TRISITY BAY, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1858. The following news has just been received from Valentia, and from its general interest I have forwarded it to the press for publication. DE SASTY.

VALENTIA, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1958. Later and highly important intelligence has bee received from China.

A treaty of peace has been concluded with China, by which England and France obtain all their demands, including the establishment of Embassies at Pekin and indemnification for the expenses of the war.

Later Indian news are to hand, the dates from Bombay being to the 19th of July. The accounts represent that the mutiny was being rapidly

To-day's London papers have a long and interesting report by Mr. Bright, the Atlantic Telegraph Company's Engineer.

The Royal Mail steamship Asis, with the mails for Halifax and Boston, is to be dispatched from Liverpool on Saturday next.

The screw steamship North American, with the Canadian mails, was to leave Liverpool to-day for Quebec and Montreal, and the United States Mail steamship Fulton, for New-York, was to be dispatched from Southampton to-day.

[The above dispatch was received at Trinity Bay at about 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, and would have been here in ample season for publication in Thursday morning's papers, had the lines in Nova-Scotia not closed at 9 o'c'ock. We understand that after the Cable is opened for business, all the land lines will remain open night and day, and the speedy laying of the cable from Placentia Bay, N. F., to Sydney, N. S., or to Portland, Me., will obviate much of the delay and uncertainty in transacting business between Now York and Trinity Bay.-REP.]

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

THE CELEBRATION.

At the meeting of the Joint Committee on the Atlan tic Telegraph yesterday, Brig.-Gen. Yates was introduced, and accepted the position of Grand Marshal of the day. A communication was received from Messrs. Meade & Bros. proposing to famish a \$500 portrait o Mr. Field for the sum of \$250, to be placed in the Gov errors' Room; referred to a sub-Committee.

The Grand Marshal will give notice of the route of procession, the hour of forming, and the hour of moving in the general programme to be published by Tuesday

morning next. The Longshoremen's Society, 40 members, offered to tuen out in the procession. Referred to Grand

A telegram was received from Bishop J. Malock of St. John's in reply to an invitation, regretting his inability to get to this city before the general celebration. Also, a similar telegram from the Bishop of Newfoundland. Ordered en file.

The Mozart Singing Association offered to appear in procession, and were referred to the Grand Marshal.

Several factory proprietors and others offered indus trial exhibitions in the procession. Referred to the Grand Marshal.

A letter was received from Dr. Ogilbie of Trinity Church, stating that said church would be open for divine service on the 1st of September, and desiring the Joint Committee to meet and aid in arranging the service of that day, and inviting the Mayor and Common Council to be present and join in the ceremonies Referred to the Committee on the Prog amme.

The Secretary was authorized to dispatch a special messenger to Washington, with invitations to the Presdent and his Cabinet.

The sub-Committee on Testimonials, reported to smend the original plan, and make one gold box for each of the following gentlemen: Cyrus W. Field, William Everett, Capt. Hudson, Capt. Preedy; and a medal to each of the following: Capt. Dayman, Capt. Oldham, and Mr. Woodhouse.

It was ordered, that the Secretary advertise, in-

viting the trades to join in procession, exhibiting emblems, &c. It was ordered, that tickets be issued for admission

to the Crystal Palace on the day of the celebation. It was also ordered that no extra invitations to the muticipal dinner be allowed to any member of the Commistee or to any member of the Common Council, and that the invited guests should in every lestance. and that the invited guests should in every lestance, and without exception, be officials of the Usited States and of the State and City, and such members of the Press and Telegraph Companies as have already been

Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-day.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE-MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS -Au emergent communication of the Grand Lodge of the Siste New-York of Free and Accepted Masons was held last evening at the Corinthian Room, corner of Grand and Centre streets. R. W. D. G. M. John W. Simons periding. The following preamble and resolutions, offered by R. W. D. G. M. Robert Macoy, were

adopted:

Resolved. That while this Grand Lodge justly reverse the name of Berjamin Frankilo, and regards it with paternal love and veneration as belonging to a Mason of eminent worth and a prominent benefactor of our race, we seem it no disparagement to his name to organe on the same impurishable tablet with his those of Morse, C. W. Field, Hudson, Everett, and their colaborers, as being the instruments, under Providence, of unling the two

ers. That copies of these resolutions, duly a sthentinated, he fotwarded to those gentlemen.

Reselved That this Grand Lodge respectfully decline to par-ticipate in the proposed parade to take place on the lat of Sep-tember.

SERVICES IN TRINITY CHURCH -A general desirhaving been expressed that the celebration, on the Ist of September, of the laying of the Atlantic cable, be marked by a special service at Trinity Church, the Rector has authorized arrangements for a service to be held on Wednesday, Sept. 1, precisely at 10 c'eleck a. m.

FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Aug. 23, 1858. There does not seem to be any real entousissm in Boston over the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, and whatever manifestations of rejuicing there have been, or may be hereafter, have been or will be mainly entered upon and carried out as a matter of duty and propriety. Boston likes to have things done up in good shape, but it has no particular faith in the cable, and would not care much if one word an hour should turn out to be its greatest schievement. Most people believe, since the errival of the Nisgara at New-York, that the cable has been actually stretched across, undernesth the Atlantic waves, but some few old gentlemen may yet be found who declare it to be "all a hoax." We are a "solid" people, but not so "fast" as is generally supposed.

Messrs. Treknor & Fields announce some nev

books. Most of them are reprints, but the "Life and Times of Sir Philip Sidney" is by an Ameri-can hand. A new volume of poems by Longfellow will centain "The Courtship of Miles Standish," in hexameters. This will occupy about a hundred pages. The collected poems of Percival may be styled an original work, and so may the new volume of De Quincey. Mr. Fields intended to preface this rolume with a biographical sketch of the Opium Ester, but will leave it for another volume, which

will come by and by.

T. W. Higginson, who is now as serviceable to "The Atlantic Monthly" as the autocrat himself, is the author of "Water Lities" in the last number. Mr. Franklin Haven has accepted the office of Back Bay Commissioner, and has given his assent to the policy pursued by his predecessor, Mr. Fuller. The Governor has not yet approved the deeds of sale to Messrs. Davis, Chandler & Co., and the contractors are much embarrassed for want of funds. Luckily for the Republicans, the Demofunds. Luckily for the Republicans, the Democrats and Hunkers generally are in no condition to take advantage of any transactions in the Back Bay. The Boston Post has explicitly approved of Mr. Haven's appointment, and many old Hunkers, among them Postmaster Capen, feel an interest, and exhibit some zeal, in favor of the recent movement by which Mr. Haven was appointed over Mr. Fuller. As the Postmaster has a talent for speculation, it bearmised that he may be designing to remove the Post Office to a vacant lot in the Back Bay.

Bay.

Mr. Carney has got his Bank of Mutual Redemption fairly started to-day, having exhibited an energy and scirit, which has astonished State-street. It is now probable that the Bank will be admitted to the Clearing House without any further delay.

o the Clearing House without any further delay.

Eight of the mutineers of the whaleship Junie have been brought to this city, and from present ap-pearances they are likely to be convicted and hanged. As we have recently had Magee dispatched by the Sheriff, aided by the doctors, for our own spiritual edification, we can spare one of these mur derers to Vermont, and another to Rhode Island just as well as not. Then we can let Barnstable. Dukes County and Nantucket, have one each These counties have not had a hanging nor a mer These counties have not had a hanging nor a mar-der for a great many years. The present seems a good opportunity to entertain them with the one, and so encourage the other. By and by, if properly encouraged, they may raise their own murderers. Maine is provided for. She will not be allowed to escape by any State law, and luckily for her mozals, the Albion Cooper murderers (Cox and Williams) will be hanged there in a few weeks. The Advertiser of to-day shows its hand on Con-gressional matters. It is in favor of the reflection of Messrs. Buffinton, Thayer, Gooch and Dawes;

of Messrs. Buffinton. Thayer, Gooch and Dawes, praises Messrs. Hall, Damrell, and Comins for suffering their names to be substantially with drawn from the canvass," and thinks Messre Burlingame, Davis, Knapp and Chaffee would de well to follow their example by "an explicit an-nouncement to the same effect." This is supnouncement to the same effect." This is supposed to indicate a preference, on The Advertiser's part, for Mr. Hooper over Mr. Burlingame, Mr. Alley or Mr. Upham over Mr. Davis, Gov. Boutwell over Mr. Knapp and Mr. Train, and Mr. Greene over Mr. Chaffee. This demonstration is not unlikely to excite the ire of The Bee, which, as you have perhaps seen, by its rebukes directed toyou have perhaps seen, by its rebukes directed to-ward the correspondence of THE TRIBUNE, im-agines itself to have the sole dictatorship of politics in the State, and is not, therefore, likely to put up with outside interference. I infer from The Ad-rectiser's article that Mr. Hooper has not gives up the hope of being nominated instead of Mr. Bur-lingame. Among the odd things of this world, one of the oddest will be the spectacle of Burlingame supplanted in a Republican Convention by a partner of William Appleton, and a man who voted for Buchapan in 1856. This will be as funny as to for Buchapan in 1856. This will be as funny as to see B. F. Butler and Governor Boutwell running against each other for Congress.

The Hunkers, in their imaginations, have framed

the following programme for their Republican oppo-pents, but I think it is doubtful if any Republican has jet heard the news. They (the Hunkers) say the plan is to have Mr. Sumner resign after the election; to elect Gov. Banks in his place; to make Mr. Sumner Secretary of the Board of Education in place of Gov. Boutwell; to elect Gov. Boutwell to Congress in the VIIIth District, in place of Mr. Knapp; to elect Mr. Burlingame Governor in place of Mr. Banks; and to give his place in Congress to Mr. Hooper. An incentions and comprehensive Mr. Hooper. An ingenious and comprehensive plan, as you will see. The difficulties in the way are numerous, and smong them are these: Mr. Sumner would not be Secretary of the Board of Education, and Mr. Burlingame would not be likely Education, and Mr. Bulmanner to receive the Republican nomination for Governor.

As it matters little which link of the chain is broken, tenth or ten thousandth, you may consider the connection severed. The whole story is probably

noting. The Traveler has got a new six-rylinder press, and is improved in personal appearance. I am told that The Courier is to be issued in the morning and evening both, and to be sold for two cents a number and \$6 a year. I infer that it is to be reduced to the size of The Journal and The Traveler. The Democrats of Burlingame's District has called a Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. John T. Heard and Silas Pierce and named as candidates for their suffrage. Probably Mr. Heard will receive the nomination. A writer Mr. Heard will receive the nomination. A Writer in one of the papers recommends Mr. George Lunt as a proper person for all the evil elements to unite upon. Mr. Lunt is described by this writer as a devoted supporter of Webster and Choate, and but little if any inferior to them in point of ability, a profound statesman, and so on. It is understood statesman, and so on that the Mr. Lunt referred to is the one who writes for The Courier. I mention this, lest you should not recognize him by the description.

THE FREEMANS JOURNAL AND THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BRATTLEBORO, Aug. 23, 1858. I was not aware until reaching here a few day sgo-where my letters from distant points had col lected-that any comment had been excited by a statement in my Washington correspondence, to the effect that the sentence pronounced agains Captain Boutwell, by one of the largest and mosimpeaing Courts of Inquiry which ever convened. cashiering him from the navel service, had been medified by the President to suspension for five years, with leave of absence and pay. It appears, however, that The New York Freeman's Journal has officiously undertaken the tack of calling THE TRIBUNE to account for a remark of mine, that the modification of the sentence in question, had been produced by "strong Catholic industree. and then proceeds upon a false and far-fatched theory, to expend a column and more of fixtulent commentary on "religious liberty and political equality. ' If The Freeman's Journal is ignorant of the relation which an independent correspondent or centributor occupies to the Press, it may now be erlightened to the extent, that I am individually responsible for my own opinious and state-

ments, and have been in the habit of maintaining that responsibility, on all proper occasions and to-ward all proper persons. THE TRIBUNE is not answerable for either, any more than I am necountable for the sentiments which it often utters, and with which I happen to disagree. Nor do I recogze fine right of any paper, and particularly one sunning the insolent and obtrusive tone which nize the right of The Freeman's Journal Las done, to catechize me in regard to a personal fact, with which it has no con ern whatever.

What is the gist of this controversy! Cant. Boutwell, an officer of the Navy on a foreign sta-tion, considering himself sick, ordered a survey to he made by the surgeen on board his own ship, who be made by the surgeen on overlans own ship, who furnished a certificate that he was unequal to the command. Whereupon, without reporting to the Commodore of the station, or obtaining leave of any kind, he abandoned his vessel and returned any kind, he abandoned his vessel and returned home. A court of inquiry was ordered, and postponed at his instance, until the return of the John Adams, which he had commanded. A new court was then constituted, composed some of the best men in the Navy, and, as a point of the gravest discipline was involved, an unusual number of officers was assigned to it. By a unarrimous vote, as I was informed, the recommended the dismissal of Capt. Boutwell from the service. But before the sectence was publicly pro-mulgated or even but partially known, influence was brought to bear upon the President to mitigate its severity, and I stated that fact at the time, as one of interest to the public. Subsequently when it was confirmed by the action of the President when it was contributed the statement with the additional suggestion, that "strong Catholic influence" had effected the change. Capt. Boutwell is a Catholic, and the friends who most zealously enlisted in his behalf were prominent and influential Catholios. Hence I felt myself justified in saying, by telegraph, that he was indebted to "szrong Catholic influence" for this mark of I residential partiality. And I take the occasion to say now, that none but the most narrow, jesuitical and bigoted mind could most narrow, jesuitical and bigoted mind could pervert that expression info any reflection upon the Catholic religion. Apart from considerations which do not belong to the public, I am incapable of uttering disrespect or reproach toward any form of Caristian religion, and particularly toward that form, which of all others is most ideatified with my convictions and education, and which has descended as an honored inheritance from those who, in other times, perilled something in defense of civil and religious liberty, not by sectarian cant or controversy, but by deeds of noble daring.

If offense has been given at all by my remark, it has been given to Capt, Boutwell, and not to The

has been given to Capt. Boutwell, and not to The Freeman's Journal, which is an intruder. I see knowledge his right to demand my authority, if he considers his dignity offended, just as I do my own considers his algority one hard, has as I also has well as readiness to meet the demand, in a becoming manner. It would comport better with the teachings of that religion of which it claims to be the organ if The Erseman's Journal would confine its criticism within a legitimate sphere, instead of seeking, in polemical and captions spirit, for controversy upor the most equivocal four dation. And it might learn, too, to be candid enough, when undertaking a cantroversy of its own making, to leave its imaginar opponent either to explain his own meaning, ubtful, or to govern its construction by the plain est rules of honest interpretation. That paper first challenges the statement to which exception is taken—that "strong Catholic influence" had saved Capt. Boutwell from the penalty of the Court of Inquiry—and says, "we only wish The Them se to " and then, without allowing the chanc influence." for explanation, if any were needed, it proceeds to give its own unfounded version of my "meaning." without the least regard to truth or propriety. have not arraigned the President's motives in the manner assumed by The Freeman's Journal, or in any other, because it would be a scandalous judg-ment which none but one of the religious papers would be capable of pronouncing. I stated a fact which the person most interested, Capt. Boutwell, has not ventured to deay, and which, I apprehend, he will not controvert in his own proper person even if willing to allow pragmatical champions, like The Freeman's Journal, to place him in a doubtful atti-tude before the public. Everybody who is disposed to understand knows very well what the ex-pression "Catholic influence" means in the sense in which I employed it, and only the intolerant and controversial newspapers, which, perverting the name and the character of religion to purposer of sectarian dispute and bigoted animosities, would go out of the way to grub for unnatural and unrea-sonable constructions. When Archbishop Hughes, in his recent address (I hope he will excuse me for not calling it a sermon), on laying the corner-stone of the new cathedral, becomingly referred to the contributions made by "Protestants" for that object, I suppose he committed no offense against any of the many forms of the Protestant religion, as distinguished from the Catholic, in calling them

provoked, it is welcome to enjoy all the honor in un-disturbed complacency heresiter. INDEX. MINNESOTA-NO USURY LAW.

Protestant subscriptions; and this is about the

extent of my offerse, in speaking of the influence which Capt. Boutwell had the good fortune to exert

made anything by the exposition which has been

If The Fr

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ST. ANTHONY, Min., Aug. 16, 1858. Our Legislature has just adjourned, and they attempted to poss a Usury law, limiting the rate of rterest to 15 per cent. When it passed the Senate, it had a provision that all usurious interest should be forfeited, but the House charged the penalty to a forfeiture of the principal and all interest, like the odious Usury law of Gen. Gale (now Judge Gale) of Wisconsin, which, however, the Legislature of Wisconsin amended, thereby saving the author of that stringent law from the arge sums of money loaned at from 25 to 50 per ent interest. Our Governor, to his credit, know-ing it for the interest of our State, and in accord-ance with the wishes of our people, vetoed the bill. So we have yet free trade in money—the only sensible law in the Union regarding interest. The banks here are limited to 15 per cent per annum. D.

-If Free Usury is so very sensible, we don't see why Banks should be "restricted to 15 per cent." Does not that restriction tend to make money dearer? If not, what becomes of the current arsument against fixing the rate of interest and forbidding the exaction of more?

FROM IOUA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. IOWA CITY, Aug. 19, 1858.

The center of interest at present in our city is the trial, now going on in this place, of the men cornected with the lynching of Boyd Wilkinson in May last. They were indicted for murder, and gave bail-an unusual thing, I believe, in such a case. They have nearly all now surrendered themselves. It has been a very difficult thing to obtain a Jury. Though our peaceful community was herrified at the results of the action of the meb, much sympathy is felt for many of those conrected with it-some of them being mere boys, prompted chiefly by curiosity to join "the crowd. The ringleader was a man nearly seventy years old at d totally blind. It is against him that the vials at d totally blind. of righteous indignation among us are poured out. It is believed by many that they will all escape pun-

There has been some trouble, also, about the worthiness of our chief "circulating medium".
"Florence money." Its soundness for a time was universally doubted, and a great panic created among our working classes, whose pay, when they get any, is chiefly in this currency. Our merchants and grocers refused to take it, and at Davenport very rerious riots were threatened, which resulted, however, only in some broken glass and plenty of swearing—the able bankers. Cook. Sargent, 6. Demonstrates ng—the able bankers, Cook, Sargent & Downey, bedging themselves, together with Mesars, Le Clair, Davenport and Price, three of the wealthiest mer men in Davesport, for its ultimate redemption.

The Commissioners of the State Bank of Iowa

will a veet at this place on the 15th day of September next, to receive and set upon applications for Several notices have been issued, signed by our most in "nential men that books are already open for subscription of capital stock for branches to be located in this cilf. So we have a prospect of having a currency that will be as well secured as the free banks of your State. "A consummation devouity to be wished" in this land of "Neh aska wild cats.

Some new Wheat has made its appearance in on market, but it is of inferior quality, much shrunken, and will tunke miserable flour.

GENERAL MUSTER IN VERMONT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tillians.

BRANDON, Vt., Aug. 24, 1868. The people of Brandon are making great prepa rations to receive with due honor the volunteer militis companies of the State, which the Governor has called to a general ; unster here. Some thirteen companies, it is expect d, will attend. They will be reviewed by the Gover, or and staff, and by some Massachusetts officers who have signified their in tention to attend. The old military spirit of Ver ment had till of late nearly died out. The militis laws were repealed. There were no volunteer companies in the State. But a low years ago Capt. Bust, formerly of the Mechanice Guards, Lowell Mass., organized the Brandon Alien Greys, and since that time many other companies have been formed. It has been principally through his own exertions and those of Lieut. C. H. Forbes of Brandon that the plan for the general muster has been perfected. The efforts of these gentlemen have been warmly seconded by the citizens of Brandon and the newspaper press of the State has entered earnestly into the project. A gathering larger than this Green Mountain village ever before saw is ex-pected. Special trains will be run on the railroad, and passengers will be carried for half price.

VERMONT STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CON-VENTION.

In conformity with a call for a Convention to promote the cause of Universal Freedom, to which all classes of Anti-Slavery men were earnestly invited, a highly respectable number of the people of Central Vermont assembled at West Randolph on Tuesday, 24th last., in Granite Hall. The Rev. J. Claffin West Brookfield was chosen Temperary Chairman and the Convention was subsequently organized by the choice of the Rev. N. R. Johnston of Topsham, President: James Hutchinson, jr., of Braintree, and Froch Rebard, of Randolph, Vice-Presidente Rev. Jebiel Classin and Samuel May, jr., of Mas-reshusetts, Secretaries. An able and remarkably plain-spoken series of resolutions was introduced, and a brief preliminary discussion took place, in which Perker Pillsbury of New-Hampshire, Mr. Garrison of Boston, the Rev. J. Ciaflin and Benjamin W. Dyer, esq., of Randolph, tack part. It being obvious by the increasing numbers that the hall would not be sufficient for the accommodation of the Convention, the Rev. Mesers. Johnston and Classin were appointed a Committee to sak the use of one of the oh

A vote was passed inviting the participation of all in the discussions. In the afternoon, besides the aperisors already named, the Convention was addressed by the Rev. Samuel May, Jr. He declared his conviction, from twenty years' knowledge of the Anti-Slavery cause, that it is not only the cause of absolute justice and right, but is wholly identical with the religion of Jesus Christ in its spirit and aim; that the Anti-slavery movement is the vital Christianity of our sountry and time, and that its enomies and traducers are the real enemies of Christ and his truth.

W. P. Garrison vindicated the Anti-Slavery cause from various aspersions cast upon it, and claimed that

W. P. Garrison vindicated the Anti-Slavery cause from various aspersions cast upon it, and claimed that its intrinsic truth gave it a life that none could destroy, and a power that would eventually overthrow all its enemies. Daniel Webster, he said, was once the admired and almost worshipped of the lovers of Liberty; in an evil hour he bowed for the sake of the Presidency to the slaveholders, and his doom was thereforth scaled—he died defeated and broken-hearted. Father Mathew, an avowed Anti-Slavery man at home, and Louis Kossuth, the leader of the Hurgarian liberties, came to this country and flattered the slaveholders and the Pro-Slavery man of the North, and courted their favor, but to no purpose.

tered the slaveholders and the Pro-Slavery men of the North, and courted their favor, but to no purpose. Their hollow professions were understood, and they returned home mortified and empty. The former has passed away, and who knows what has become of the other? These things are a warning to all not to betray or set at naught the cause of Anti-Slavery; "Whose "falls on this stone shall be broken, but on whomser ever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder."

P. Pillsbury said as he came into Vermont he saw a fine lot of horses moving off by railroad, and was told they were going to Georgis. He had lately seen that an agricultural society in Georgia had offered a premium of \$20—for what, think you !—for the best horse from Vermont. No. It was for the best specimen of a zoung African man, imported from Africa during the young African man, imported from Africa during present year! Can that advertisement be para anywhere in the world? No, not even in Russia, which is even now abolishing its seridom, while this courtry boasting of liberty is respenting the Slave trade with Africa, and trampling on all laws, human and divine, in submission to the arrogant and cruei benests of Slavery. Now, said Mr. P., Vermont, like her sister States, is in political and religious fellowship with Georgia, and enables her to do those deeds of unutterable villainy, which she could not possibly do, nor would dare to attempt, but for her union with the North.

nor would dare to altempt, but for ner union with the North.

In the evening the Rev. N. R. Johnston, of the Referenced Presbyterian Church, spoke eloquently in support of the resolutions, and said our rule of Anti-Slavery interpretation and action should be to look upon Slavery, and everything that uphelds it from the stand-point of the slave, and our judgment should be that which would be naturally formed by an intelligent slave.

The Convention is highly respectable in character, and has much increased in numbers since the first session. The weather is charming. Night before last there was a slight frost, but not enough to do any harm. A few weeks of fine warm weather will ripen off ore of the finest crops of corn (so the farmers say hereabout) ever raised in Vermont. The location of this village is one of anceeding beauty, embosomed in

this village is one of exceeding beauty, embosomed the White River Valley, and encircled with mountain and hills on every side, clothed to their summits with the richest verdure.

The following is a specimen of the resolutions be

The following is a specimen of the resolutions be fore the Convention:

Resolved. That we have but one object in view-the immediat Scration of the slave, we pronounce that states manship to be illy which leaves the freedom of the slave out of sight that attriction to be hollow which does not break his fectors; and that lety to be spurious which does not hall him as a man and a

Resched. That we shall allow nothing to stand between the slave and his emandpation—neither political purty nor religious sect, neither parchiments nor compact, neither Consultation nor Union; but we shall press through them all, or over them all, civested by no side large, intelligiand by no menace, applied by no druger, till we break his yoke and piece him, redsected and disentialled, upon the world-wide platform of a common humanity.

manity.

Kasafeed, That we register our testimony scalars the American

Kasafeed, That we register our testimony scalars the American

Assisted. That we register our testimony assists the American church, the popular relation, and the Government of the United States—became by their differate consent and active cooperation for milliters of our countrymen are held in the gaillow chains of loundage, whose emmerciation is resided by them with exceeding addressly of spirit and malignity of purpose.

Bestered, that as the Auth Surveys reform in which we are entered is unificately most and religious, the ministers of religious should be active leaders in its and it is to the hour of the country of the entered in the same that they do not some up to the heip of the Lord against the ministry—to the deliverance of the slave from the power of the oppressor—on the alleged extract the above from the power of the oppressor—on the alleged extract these who are settive in the reform do not agree with them on other questions.

THE BOSTON ABORTION CASE .- The arrest of Do THE BOSTON ABORTION CASE.—The arrest of Dr. Brown and the developments in reference to the build nurfer of the young lady at the house No. 90 Union street, cruses some feeling in the public mind, and as the many offences with which the Ductor has been charged see brought to mind the inquiry is asked.

"Will justice ever be dote?"

Yesterday afternoon the neice and daughter of Mrs. Brown, Lydia Eurerson and Sarah Stokes, were aximized before the Coroner's Jury but they seemed to know very little about the affair, and their testimony is of little importance. They have been put under bands to appear as witnesses when wanted. Per-

mery is of little importance. They have wanted. Per-der bands to appear as witnesses when wanted. Per-haps they may know more of the affair when it comes

riel.
Yesterday afternach, by direction of Daputy Chief Vesterday afternace, by direction of Deputy Chiefof Police Ham, Officer Noves went to Lawrence, and
trere arrested Philip Umer, the uncle of the unfortunate girl, on a warrant charging him with being concerned in the alleged abortion. It is also said that
he was the reducer of the girl, but we are not aware
of the nature of the evidence on that point. It aplears by the evidence of the colored girl, Anna Maria
Jerkine, that a man who gave the name of Umer, of
Lewience, was at the house of Dr. Brown every more
against the girl was there, up to the Saturday me rung she died, that he came in without rivering the bald, and went in the direction of her room. He is

the bell, and were in the direction of her room. He is not known to have visited the House after the dual, but an older brotker, M. or W. Ulmer, has been there into or three times to see Dr. Brown, and on Monday he was accompanied by a lady, supposed to he has wife, who was very anxious to see Mrs. Brown, but was mable to obtain an interview. The elder Ulmar is said to have formerly kept a daguerrian saloce in this city, see far from Dr. Brown's house.

The prisoner is about 30 years old, of rather small at lure, thin face and whiskert. He has made no developments in relation to the matter, but wisely keeps what he knows to himself. It is probable that he will be taken before the Police Court for examination, this forescen. He is a builder by compalione, and was resided in Lawrence about three years, having come from somewhere in Meine. She has resided in Lawrence about three years, having come for the time in the Mills.

1 Boston Ledger, 25th.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE FIRST PROST

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune. SIR: The ground was white with frost the morning. Much damage done to corn, potatoes and vince; buck-wheat ruined. Thermometer stood at 24° at 5 o'clock

a. m. Yours,
Homer, Obio, Aug. 24, 1858.
HUNTINGTON CO., Und., Aug. 23, —A slight frost was to be seen on the morning of the 19th inst. It did as ismage.

BRIDGIPORT, CONN .- A frest severe enough to kill tender vegetables is reported to have occurred on Tuesday night, Aug 24, in the vicinity of Bridgeport, Conn. We shall not look for another, that is, a killing frost, till October.

THE GRASSHOPPERS. PRUIT. &c .- Om grashopper crop is enermous. Every man has erough of it (or them), many more than enough. They proj upon oute, corn, grace, turnipe and young trees.
We were visited by a heavy wind on the 18th, which

landed many bushels of Fall and Winter apples on the ground; in some orchards in this section one-third or more of the entire yield. It is difficult to state definitely the quantity of fruit

which will be gathered. Many farm orcitards are rearly destitute of the article, while the trees in some villages are well loaded. Oats were knocked dows by the rains considerably, and enough for a good seeding sift on the ground by the gracehoppere; or ope rather light. Barley also light. Corn and potatoer promise

POTATO BLIGHT -A correspondent, of MeHee County, Ill., says potatoes are beginning to rot in that Courty.

Hamden, Penn., Aug. 21, 1858,-Potatoes have as

signs of the rot yet; and, so far as we are able to judge, the crop is good. Racine, Wis .- Potatoes have commenced to show signs of disease. The grass crop was heavy, and es-

cured in good condition. Worcester, Mars .- Potatoes, in the main, are promising, I should say, a full average crop. Tobacco looks

PERSONAL.

- Miss Charlotte Cushman is at the Malvorn Water Cure for the benefit of pure air, douches and damp packing, after a more than usually severe professional campaign in the United States. On leaving Malvoc

she is to visit Italy for the winter.

— It is reported in England that Lord Palmerston has become the proprietor of The London Morning Post newspaper.

The Ziet of Berlin declares that the story respecting

Mr. Lindahl, the Swedish journalist, condemned to death, and said to have been pardoned on the scaffold, lately published in the European journals, is untrue. He has been condemned to death; but his case is now before the court of last resort for final decision.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP BOWMAN

From The Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 26. Yesterday morning Christ Church was growded Yesterday morning Christ Church was crowded to its utmost capacity, to witness the consecration of the Rev. Samuel Bowman, D. D., who was chosen for Assistant Bishop of the diocese in May last. The cage nees to witness the imposing ceremonics was as great that the church was crowded long before the hour for commencing the services. Not only was tabody of the church full, but the alsies were throughed to the doors, and the stairways were blocked up. The throng was as great as when Bishop Potter was consecrated, and the pressure and the heat combined forced many females to leave before the opening service was begun.

At 10 o'clock the officiating Blahop, the Blahop At 10 o'clock the officiating Bishop, the Bushop elect, and the clergy, entered the church in procession. After morning prayer, a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Western New York (Delancy), whe tock for his text feasigh 15th chap, 23d verse: "I have "newern by myself, the word has gone out of my "mouth in righteousness, and shall not return, that "limits me avery kness shall bow, every tongue shall

"unto me every knee shall bow, every tongue shall be gwart." The sernon was an eloquent one, though heard to disadvantage by those who were compelled to stand in the crowd during its delivery.

At the close the consecration services were begun, Bishop Kemper of Wisconsin chicisting, assisted by Bishops H. Potter of Eastern New-York and Lee of Delaware.

The elected Bishop, vested with his rochet, was presented to Bishop Kemper, the presenting Bishops

presented to Bishop Kemper, the presenting Bishopasytig:

"Revererd Father in God, we present unto you this
gedly and well-learned man to be ordained and coasecrated Bishop."

The testimonials of the Bishop elect were then read,
and he was required to repeat the following promise of
conformity to the dectrine, discipline and worship of
the Protestant Episcopal Church: "In the name of
God, amen, I, Samuel Bowman, obosen Bishop of the
Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, do
promise conformity and obedience to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church
in the United States of America, so help me God,
through Jesus Christ."

rough Jesus Christ."
The officiating Bishop then said, first asking the

The officiating Bishop then said, first asking the congregation to pray:

"Breteree, it is written in the Gospel of St. Luke that our Savior, Christ, continued the whole night in prayer before he chose and sent forth his twelve Apostles. It is written also that the Holy Apostles prayed before they ordered Matthias to be of the number of the twelve. Let us, therefore, following the example of our Savior, Christ, and his Apostles, offer up our prayers to Almighty God before we admit and tend forth this person presented unto us to the work whereusto we trust the Holy Ghost hath called him."

This was followed by the Litary and a prayer, when the officiating Bishop questioned the Bishop elect as This was followed by the Litany and a prayer, when the officiating Bishop questioned the Bishop elect as to whether he was persuaded that he was called to the ministration according to divine will and the order of the church; that the Holy Scriptures contain all doortine required as necessary for eternal salvation; that he would faithfully exercise himself in the Holy Scriptures, and call upon God by prayer for the understanding of the same; that he was ready, with all established in the Holy Scriptures, and call upon God by prayer for the understanding of the same; that he was ready, with all established the same; that he was ready, with all call things are doortines; to deay all ungodliness and worldly lusts, and live soberly, right-sounly said godly in the present world, that he might show himself in all things an example of good works unto others, that the adversary may be ashamed, Ac. to all of which appropriate responses were made. This

others, that the adversary may be ashamed, An.: to all of which appropriate responses were made. This was followed by a prayer by the officiating Bishop, a king that Almighty God might grant unto him strangth and power to perform the same.

The Bishop elect then put on the rest of the Episocual habit, and kneeling down, the Vani Creator Spiritus was rung, followed by prayers. The communion rervice whe new proceeded with, and the interesting services were closed with a prayer and the herediction. Bishop Bowman will now commone the Episocpate labors, which, in the absence of Bishop Potter, will extend over the whole diocess. It is un-Potter, will extend over the whole diocese. It is un-derstood that upon the return of Blahop Potter the closese will be divided, Blahop Bowman teking the western portion of it.

STEAMER ON A SMALL SCALE .- A small screw steam STEAMER ON A SMALL SCALE.—A small screw steamer, about the size of a yaw, propelled by a fear-horse-tower engine, and drawing 2] feet of water, came apter like river yesterday morning and landed a party of excursionists at the foot of State street. The little craft is called the "W. L. Anderson, jr.," and is owned by a gentler in of that rame residing at Newburgh. The party left Newburgh about 7 o'clock r.a Monday avaning and arrived here at 9 o'clock Pesterday morning. This was making "busits good from for to reach a

ing and arrived liers at 9 o'clock Yesterday morning.
The was making "pretty good time for co rough a night on the river," as the bookmen ray. After break-facting at the Stanwin Hall the party relumned to their craft, which soon after proceed up the river, stopping as Troy and afterward retering the Champlain Canal at Waterferd. They remod to take a sail on Lake Champlain and then in the canal.

[Alany Jose, Waterslay.